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"Sea Soldiers" Have Record of Daring and Duty Well Done

When You Read of Uncle Sam's Marines Calmly Stepping Ashore in Nicaragua to Face Deadly Machine Guns in Protection of American Interests the Story Needn't Suprise You; They've Been Doing Such Things for Many Years.

Marine. How would the reader describe him? Within the last few of superior numbers. days our marines have faced the Nicaraguan machine guns at Cayotepe, and captured that rebel stronghold and Barranca, They were landed to protect American citizens from slaughter, to restore peace. The United States is not at war with Nicaragua. There were fierce and bloody hattles in which seven of our marines were killed. But, in the technical sense, it was not war. Why these men happened to be sent south is another story. It is with the marines themselves that the

article deals. Comparatively few persons know who these "marines" are that are so frequently reported in the newspaper headare their duties, their characteristics? strength is 10,000 men. How do they dress? It would be interesting to hear the responses to these quessons to whom they might be put.

the Christian era, down to the pres- rendering honors. ent day, the chroniclers of the glories

im all over the world, a-doin' | battles in every corner of the globe for with a Gatlin' gun to talk 100re than a century. Its viembers are the first men on the ground in the event of trouble with a foreign power and the of the earth the first men in battle in case of hostilities. Great mobility and facilities for quick

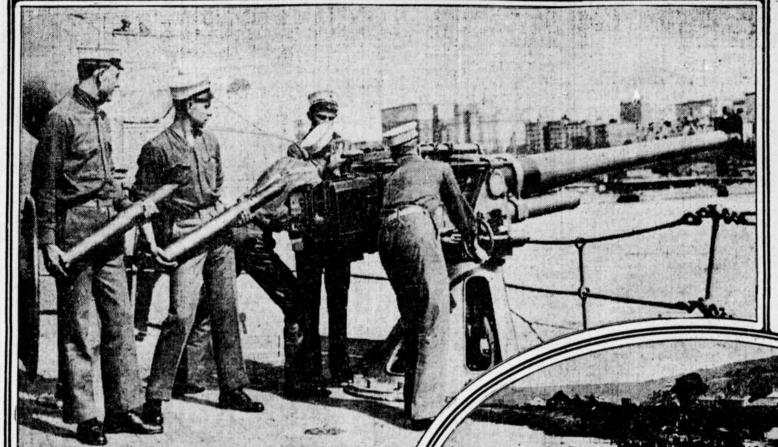
action are required of the marines. They are kept in readiness to move at a moment's notice. In many of the actions in Mr. Kipling describes the which they have engaged they have had to contend against great odds in the way

> The battle of Guantanamo Bay, Cuba, during the war with Spain is a good example of the great odds that marines are frequently forced to meet. A battalion of twenty-three officers and 623 men was landed on the shores of Guantanamo Bay on June 10, 1898, and, with only little food and no rest, engaged a very large Spanish force, which was concealed in the swamps and underbrush thereabout, for three days and nights, and finally succeeded in defeating and driving the enemy entirely out of the district.

STRENGTH ABOUT 10,000 MEN. At the outbreak of the war with Spain

lines as having "the situation well in the United States Marine Corps consisthand." Where do the marines go? What ed of 2,500 men. Now its approximate

The particular duties of marines aboard ship are as sentinels to watch over the tions made by the first one hundred per- gangways, boats alongside, approaching or passing, and to give the alarm in case of fire; to preserve order and to permit no gambling or swearing; to prevent in-Considering the part he has played in jury to or theft of private or governthe world's history of warfare, there is ment property; to allow no smoking or no fighting unit less understood, less ap- washing of clothes except at the prepreciated, or even less known than the scribed hours; to allow no enlisted man marine. Having taken his share in the or boat to leave the ship without the numaking and obliterating of maps since thority of the officer of the deck; to the days of the Phoenician galleys and guard prisoners and at all times maintain the biremes of the Grecian maritime discipline and good order. In port they least five centuries before constitute the deck guard for purposes of



Gun Crew of Marines, U.S.S. Connecticut working 3 inch gun.

on December 27, 1911, and saved the life struction is usually the same of Owen Gallagher, twenty-six years old, negie hero medal also.

use of portable searchlights, the wireless with the ship, from a dozen men under a telegraph, telegraphy, telephony, mines Marines are detailed as gun crews of torpedoes and range finders. They are all civilized peoples have men- the secondary battery, consisting of the trained to transport and mount in suit-

Pennsylvania Railroad ferryboat Newark | the land forces, and their preliminary in-For these reasons they have become

of Bayonne, N. J. It is not pleasant in qualified for duty either with the army the Hudson in December. Sergeant Miller or the navy, and are, therefore, of double has received a medal from Congress, and value to the nation that employs them. will, it is understood, soon receive a Car- Their headquarters, barracks and depots are on shore, and from them details are As an advance base force the marines of made when required for service on board the United States navy are trained in the ship. These detachments vary in size exertions," Lieutenant Osborne and his guard were made prisoners.

In the fight of the Tripolitan gunboats on August 3, 1803, Lieutenant Trippe, engaged in a hand-to-hand contest with a Turk, was saved by a sergeant, who "passed a bayonet through the body of

The marine corps also figured in the remarkable march of General Eaton from Alexandria to Derne, nearly six hundred miles through Northern Africa, where a small detachment of marines, under the of Lieutenant O'Bannon, mounted on camels and donkeys in the caravan, leavened the lump of Arabs and Greeks in the service of the United States, and in the attack on Derne stormed the principal work, took possession of the battery, planted the American flag for the first time on a fortress of the Old World, and turned its guns upon the enemy. Thereafter, Tripoli was inscribed on the banners of the marine corps.

During the War of 1812 they were extremely active at sea and on shore. In the giorious victory of the Constitution

U.S. Marines making a landing at . Siboney, Cuba in 1898



Non-Commissioned Officers and Privates of a "provisional" company of Marines, Marine Barracks, Naval Academy



Best five inch target of U.S.S. Florida 8 shots - 8 hits - Gun no 10

tioned him in many a stirring passage. And yet, to-day, a very large part of the population of maritime nations, and certairly of the United States, do not know what a marine really is.

A detachment of Marines on board

dreadnought Arkansas.

Connecticut saluting the super-

They have proved their patriotism and devotion to our country for over a hundred years. Throughout this period they have been in the front rank of America's defenders. They have been zealous participants in nearly every expedition and action in which the navy has been ensaged. In many trying campaigns with their brethren of the army they have won distinction. The globe has been their

They have fought at Tripoli, in Mexico and in the Fiji Jelands. They were on the job in Paraguay, at Harper's Ferry, at Kisembo, on the west coast of Africa, and in Panama. They fought the Japanese at Shimonoseki, the savages in Formosa and the forts in Corea. They suppressed seal peaching in the Bering Sea and protected the lives and property of American citizens in Hololulu, Chill and China. These and many more things have the United States marines accomplished.

Who is this amphibious warrior?

THE NAVY'S MILITARY BRANCH.

All New York knows that the navy has assembled its greatest fleet in this harbor in preparation for a review by the I'resident of the United States; that the officers and men in this great fleet will number between twenty-five thousand and thirty housand. To the average person these iwenty-five thousand men will be known as sailors. To-day, on the modern battleship there are six branches of service. exclusive of the marine. These are: The amissary branch, the messman branch, and the marine detachment.

The marines comprise the military they serve on the battleships and first such piping season. class cruisers, and on shore they are staas so ably resisted in fighting America's plunged overboard from the deck of the and equipped very much as soldiers of the following resolution:

guns. Every possible opportunity for inch calibre. drill and target practice is taken advantage of, and the men become expert in working these guns.

routine duties of the marine corps, in comparison with the various civil life employments, are light, and the hours of actual occupation are short.

In time of war the hardships are many. At such periods in our country's history artificer branch, the engineer force, the we find the marines doing their duty by protecting the interests of the nation in

special branch, the seaman branch their own characteristic way. It is not an unusual thing to read of a marine in time of peace performing a

tioned at the navy yards and naval sta-Henry W. Miller, a sergeant of ma Hons. It is the gallant little corps that at No. 74 Newark avenue, Jersey City.

Detachment of Marines at Camp

Elliott. Panama

A Marine Turkey Trotting

with a sailor on flagship Conn.

In other words, the navy has in the marine corps a little army of its own, which, without causing international comkets and without even attracting undue displayed at New York as a port to which attention, it may pick up and move to any volunteer marine was to repair. some disturbed centre in a foreign land It is supposed that the native Amerifor the protection of American lives and property. These "soldiers of the sea" this climate than Europeans, and they

move speedily and unostentatiously, frequently nipping a revolution in the bud there has really been any cause for con-

In nearly all maritime countries clainherve both at sea and on land. At sea the dearth of opportunities afforded by ing to be war powers marines constitute gress resolved "that the compact bea separate military body trained either to tween the Crown and Massachusetts Bay fight as infantrymen or artillerists, and gagements. They are organized, clothed sent to sea the corps was organized by

smaller calibre, machine and rapid fire able shore positions guns of 3, 5 and 6 sergeant to sixty or more men under one or more officers. The first authentic record of marines

in America bears the date of 1740. Early in that year three additional regiments were raised when the royal standard was

cans were better calculated for service in were clothed in a manner which was considered well adapted for their duties before the world at large knows that The field officers were appointed by the Crown, the country officers were nominated by the American provinces.

On June 8, 1775, the Continental Conis dissolved," and on November 10, be-

"Resolved, that battalions of marines belonged to the fleet of Commodore Hopbe raised, consisting of one colonel, two kins, who was operating against Lord Heutenant colonels, two majors and other officers, as usual in other regiments; that they consist of an equal number of privates, with other battalions; that particular care be taken that no person be battalions but such as are good seamen, in the action between the Ranger and the appointed to officers or enlisted in said or so acquainted with maritime affairs as to be able to serve to advantage by sea when required; that they be distinguished by the name of the 1st and 2d battalions of American marines."

Later in the same month another lution was adopted, providing against filling the corps for the army. On December 13, 1776, Congress directed thirteen ships of war to be built. On December 22 Congress passed a resolution declaring Esex Hopkins commander in chief, and appointed officers for all the vessels then

the creation of the naval establishment, which has won imperishable fame for the United States and upon which is based the claim of the marine corps to be "the oldest in the service."

Aldridge says "before a single vessel of the navy went to sea a corps was organized," and from that a detachment of it won, on the island of New Providence-one of the Bahamas-early in 1777. the first fight in the history of the regular navy. In this noteworthy engagement the attacking party, consisting of 300 marines and landsmen, under Major Nichols, captured the forts and other defences of the enemy after a struggle of a few hours, and secured a quantity of stores and British cannon. The marines the fight between the frigate Philadelphia

During the following years of the Revolution they were found at work proving their patriotism to the cause which gave them being. Conspicuous among their services is their part, under John Paul Jones, Drake, in which Lieutenant Wallingford, of the marines, lost his life at the head of his men: again, in the great battle between the Bon Homme Richard and the VOLUNTEERED AGAINST INDIANS. Serapis, in which the marines numbered 137, led by Colonel Stack and two lieutenants. In this action they lost forty-nine killed or wounded.

In 1782 Captain Barney, in command of the Hyder All, fitted out by the State of Pennsylvania, with a crew of 110 seamen and marines, captured in Delawara Bay the British ship General Monk, eighteen guns, after a hotly contested combat. action has been deemed one of the most brilliant that ever occurred under the American flag. It was fought in the presence of a vastly superior force that was not engaged, and the ship taken was in every essential respect superior to her

The navy, and consequently the corps of marines, like the army, was disbanded at the termination of the Revolutionary struggle, leaving nothing behind but the recollections of their service and sufferings. On April 30, 1798, a regular navy department was formally created, and on July 11, 1798, an act was approved for establishing and organizing the marine

corps. During the war with Tripoli, in 1803, in

over the Guerriere the first officer killed was Lieutenant Bush, who commanded the marine guard, and who, with his junior lieutenant, Contee, was assisting in repelling boaders "at a critical moment of the engagement." In the victory of the United States over the Macedonian, Lieutenants Anderson and Edwards fought for the marines with the "utmost steadi-

In the brillant operations of the Essex in the Pacific Ocean, Lieutenant Gamble gained great reputation for "skill and efficiency," commanding in turn his guard, a prize ship, and a fort at Nukahiva, in the Marquesas Islands. In the bloody fight between the Shannon and the Chesapeake, Lieutenant Broom and eleven of his men were killed and twenty wound-

The marines also took part in the battles of Lake Erie and Lake Champlain; in the action between the Constitution and the Cyane and Levant; in the fight between the President and the Endymion, and in the fight on Lake Ponchartrain.

On shore they were with the army under Scott, then colonel, in Canada; with General Winder at Bladensburg, with General Jackson at New Orleans, at North Point, Baltimore, and in sundry affairs on the coast of Maine and on the shores of Chesapeake and Delaware bays. In the interval between 1815 and the Florida war (1836-37) they were called upon, among other things, to quell a

serious revolt in the Massachusetts state prison and to act against Spanish pirates in the West Indies and Malays in Sumatra, and to guard public and private property at the time of the great fire in New York in 1835, for which they received a vote of thanks from that city.

When Indian hostilities broke out in Georgia, in 1836, the disposable force the army being found inadequate, Colonel Commandant Henderson promptly volunteered his services and those of the corps serving on shore. In the Everglades they assisted in the arduous campaign of General Jessup against the treacherous Creeks and Seminoles. Besides, two companies, 130 men, served with the mosquito

fleet on the west coast, co-operating. The corps was engaged in the war with Mexico from 1846 to 1848, where it figured from every quarter and made a most excellent record. Several detachments were on the Pacific side, with Commodores Sloat, Shubrick and Stockton; others on the east coast with Commodores Connor and Perry, and at times with the army under Generals Scott, Taylor and

They were present at the capture of Mohterey. San Francisco and Mazatlan; fought at Los Angeles, San Diego, San José, San Gabriel and Guaymas, such credit that Commodore Shubrick

recommended that the government double